

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February. 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

With which is incorporated The

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4482. 號三十月九年七十七百八一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

日七初月八年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALBAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jockey, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 128, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAT & BLAKE, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Swanson, Quirk & Campbell, Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hides & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Manila, C. H. Hinckley & Co., Macao, L. A. da Graca.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. D. TOBIN, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. 0011

NOTICE.

M. R. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED to be a Partner in our Firm here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877. 0010

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. 0018

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREEN, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procurator at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & CO.

China, June 1, 1877. 0019

NOTICE.

M. R. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procurator.

SANDER & CO.

Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 14th September, 1877, at Noon, Bronzed Korosene Chandliers, Table Lamps, Rim and Mortise Locks, Draw-back Locks, Night Latches, Hammers, Padlocks, Handsaws, Shovels, Vices, Slates, Hammers, Iron Rules and Squares, Bits and Braces, Joiner's Tools, &c., Curry Combs and Brushes, Carriage Lamps, Linen Handkerchiefs, Needles, Flosscap Paper, Ink, Berlin Wool, Umbrella Frames.

Also,

20 bags White Beans. 20 bags Oats.

1 cask Hams. 1 Sewing Machine by W. F. Thomas. 1 Tudor Sewing Machine. Fowling Pieces, Rifles and Revolvers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. 0014

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At a Date hereafter to be named,—

The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON" of 326 Tons Register or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyds special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. l. at Lloyds and continued in 1868 A. l. for 8 years.

She was Remodelled over Felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMESSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876. 0015

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & CO.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. 0016

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE LARGE MAP OF THE WORLD in Chinese, with Explanations, which is described in the China Review, Vol. VI, p. 62, as "A Complete Atlas of the Two Hemispheres. Second, Revised and Improved Edition," is an entirely new work.

It is for SALE in HONGKONG at the M. U. T. O. N. (文裕堂) shop, above the Central School; and in CANTON, at the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Canal Road.

PRICE.—Mounted, \$2.50.

Unmounted, 2.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. 0013

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1877. 0020

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our OIL, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURVIAFERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

FIVE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTES, bearing the following Numbers, were stolen on 11th Instant. Any person presenting them should be detained, and information given to the Police.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Nos. 6798, 10246, 6699, 10000 and 8899.

C. V. CREAGH, Act. Capt. Supt. of Police. Central Police Station, September 12, 1877. 0015

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Society will be Held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the Year 1876, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE, Act. Secretary. Hongkong, September 12, 1877. 0026

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary. Hongkong, August 1, 1877. 0017

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (41) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, August 16, 1877. 0018

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON &

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant Lorain, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 14th September, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
agent.

Hongkong, September 3, 1877. sc15

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mita Blash S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 19th Instant. Parcels Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelopes the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya West.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. sc20



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suz, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *LOMBARDY*, Captain HALL, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 22nd September, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877. sc22

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 5 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 20th Instant. PARCELS PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877. sc21

Intimations.

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. AH YON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAY JACK, at 30, Hing Long Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. sc19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Twilight, British barque, Capt. Dalrymple.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nimrod, British barque, Capt. Clark—Captain.

Formosa, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. Schwer—Melchers & Co.

Ullock, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman—Borneo Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ABELARD, British barque, Capt. Nicoll—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Haje—Melchers & Co.

VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright—Borneo Co., Limited.

CREATION, American ship, Captain W. Lull—Stromness & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen—Wm. Pustar & Co.

ASSER, Danish barque, Captain E. Van der E. Schellhas & Co.

DANTIC, British steamer, Captain A. Clancy—Yuen Fat Hong.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham—Wleter & Co.

LOURA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain Schierloch—Eduard Schellhas & Co.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

NO. I.—VOL. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"
IS NOW READY.

IT CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.

The Tang-Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.

A Chinese Primer.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Chinese Marriages.

Studies in Words.

The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Russian Sinologists.

Asia and China.

The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHWAK;

BEAUTIFUL WATER-COLOURS,

ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS,

&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from T. SHURAFFALLY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd Instant, at his Residence, No. 27, Wellington Street, at 2 p.m.,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of:

Walnut and Satin-covered Couches and Chairs, Blackwood Marble-top Tables, a nice Collection of Water-Colours, Engravings, and Chromos, Carpets, Marble Clocks, a Large Statute, a "Venus", with Glass Shade, Bagatelle Table, Side Tables, Pier Glasses, a new Cottage Piano, Dining Table and Chair, Whiskets, Sideboard, Complete Dinner and Dessert Services, Glass and Plated ware.

BEDROOM and OFFICE FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. sc22

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"TAIWAN,"

Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on

SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. sc15

FOR NAGASAKI.

The British Brig

"MAID MARIAN,"

Forrest, Master, will have

quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. sc15

Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected

during the last fortnight:—

German ship Galatea, 1296, hence to San Francisco, private.

British schooner Augusto, 210, hence to Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, private.

British Brig Victory, 255, hence to Tientsin and back via Newchwang, 37 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

British bark Kate Waters, 580, Newchwang to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

French bark Papillon, 458, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

German ship Guatay & Marie, 354, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark A. E. Vidal, 332, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

German bark Brama, 820, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 22 lay days.

German bark Mikado, 830, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 24 lay days.

German bark Rosa Bottcher, 398 tons, for Guam.

German bark Escort, 636 tons, for Guam.

Laid on the berth for London if sufficient inducement offers, British bark Antipodes, 572 tons, and American ship Titan, 1,229.

Friday, the 21st September.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, the 22nd September.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters, Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra

to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. sc20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12, *Tig*

charged with drunkenness and refusal of duty. Police Sergt. Grant said he noticed a signal of distress flying, and on going on board he found several of the men drunk and the mate was one of the number. Heribson (the mate) was then placed beside the prisoners, and the Captain was asked if it was true that the mate was drunk also. The Captain said he was sorry to say it was no. Moyers and the Mate were fined \$1 each, and Poole discharged, as the Sergt. said he was not drunk.

M. Hart, a seaman belonging to the British barque *May Queen*, was charged with assaulting the Chief Officer. The charge was proved, and the defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At the same Court to-day, Robert Appleton, a seaman belonging to the British barque *Ionis*, was charged with refusal of duty. He said he wanted his discharge. Fourteen days hard labour at the order of the Captain.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Yip Atal, a girl 7 or 8 years of age who died of strangulation after having first been violated, was resumed this afternoon (13th inst.)

Sergeant King was examined. He deposed to receiving a report from a Chinese Lokong; he proceeded to the spot where the child was found. It was quite dead.

The place was covered with thick shrubs, fruit-bearing shrubs. The child was lying on its back, the legs were drawn up and spread open. The arms were slightly spread out. The mouth and nostrils were filled with earth. Witness felt the child's pulse, but could find no sign of life.

A waistband was found to the west of the place where the child was lying. The child had clothes on her body. The upper clothing was pulled up, and the lower garments were in perfect order. Witness then returned to the Station and reported to Inspector Batten enjoining Chinese P. C. 187 not to allow the body to be interfered with.

But on his return, he discovered that the body had been allowed to be removed some short distance from where he had seen it lying before. He then found that the child had a string tied round the neck. He then took charge of the body, the string and a piece of cloth found on the hill. He gave the piece of cloth to the Colonial Surgeon. The woman in custody was the first person who gave information to P. C. 187, and she was brought to No 1 Station. She went back with the Police to the place where the child was found murdered. When witness got there, he saw the man in custody at the scene. Witness then took them to Inspector Batten, as they appeared to know more about the affair than anybody else. On the way, the male prisoner said he wanted to change his clothing. Witness allowed him to go into No 9 Wui Loong Lane. All the ground upon which he took the prisoners into custody was because they were very anxious in informing the Police, and witness thought they knew more of the matter than any body else. This was his sole reason for taking them before the Inspector, who detained them.

De Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, was called. He stated that on the night of the 10th about 7.30 o'clock the 1st prisoner was brought to him for examination for the discovery of any marks that might be on his body. Witness found a broad scratch on the right side of the chin, about 12 inches long. There was another scratch of a like nature and extent above the left breast. There were a number of other scratches about the abdomen, others on the forearms. The scratches were just sufficient to draw blood. There was no irritation or the skin to account for these scratches. They were perfectly clean scratches. The larger scratches appeared to have had the skin peeled off, being square at the ends and about 1/4 of an inch broad. The scratches were bleeding wounds and appeared quite fresh, apparently having been inflicted a few hours before. The scratches were not such as those that would have been inflicted by a thorn; they were probably inflicted by a blunt instrument. The scratches on the left fore-arm were about three in number, and there was one on the right fore-arm. Those scratches could have been made by finger-nails. They were all single, and not in pairs or more. Witness did not see the body, and did not therefore see the finger-nails of the deceased girl. He had told the Constable to call the attention of the Inspector to the finger-nails.

Inspector Batten said he had not brought this point to the notice of Dr Wharry.

Dr Ayres said he had himself brought the point to the notice of Dr Wharry, who said he had observed that some of the finger-nails of the body had entirely gone.

Continued.—He had examined the other parts of the 1st prisoner's person, but could find nothing. It was perfectly clean.

Witness examined a piece of cloth handed to him by Sergt. King. It was part of the left breast of a jacket. It had heavy and thick bloody stains, quite recent bloody stains. He could not say whether they were stains of human blood or not.

Lee Ahook, the mother of the deceased child, was recalled, and had her evidence at the previous hearing read over to her. She continued and said:—I have known the male prisoner for about two years. I lived near the Pow Koon Joss-house close to No 1 Station, but have never been on speaking terms with him. We all know him as the "coal-cooie." I and the female prisoner were on good terms before, but not since last year when the defendant bought two pigs of me. I secured the pigs for one week. She paid me \$2 and promised to pay the balance by and by. About one week's time, the 2nd prisoner brought back one pig and refused to accept it. We got into a quarrel, and since then we have not been able to be on speaking terms again. We have had no quarrel since then, and I have no suspicion of either prisoner in reference to the death of my daughter.

P. C. 187 Sung Aye was recalled. He said he arrested the two prisoners as they were coming towards the Station. When at the Station, they said they discovered the body of the deceased, that it was tied up by the feet as well and that they took off the string. They said they were near the spot, as they went to the place to gather fir cones. Witness had no reason to suspect that the prisoners had anything to do with the girl's death beyond what he had said.

Lee Aye, a stone-cutter, was called. He said he met the two prisoners on the hill road, and they told him that there was a dead child on the hill. They said they discovered it while gathering fir cones;

they had a small quantity of cones with them. The 1st prisoner then took him to the spot where he saw the child quite dead. He did not examine the body, and did not see whether she was tied by the neck or not; she was not tied by the feet. Witness did not see a rag on the ground.

Chooing Akang, the 1st prisoner, was examined, having been first cautioned, but he prepared to make a statement. He said as follows:—I am a coal-cooie at East Point. On the 10th inst., about 11 a.m. I went up the hill in company with the woman (the 2nd prisoner) to gather firewood. We saw the body of the deceased lying on the hill. It was lying with its face downwards, and the hands were tied up to the legs. I untied the hands and turned over the body. I saw her face and mouth full of earth and clay. The woman was not present when I untied the hands, as she was some distance away. I called to her, but she was afraid and would not see the body. The hands were tied with a red waist-band, which was made of the rim of a piece of woollen cloth. The child was quite dead then. I did not notice the neck.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned till Saturday next (16th) at 1.30 p.m.

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. C. May.)

Sept. 18, 1877.

ASSAULT.

Chun Asze, a blacksmith, was charged with assaulting one Lew Akin with an iron instrument. Fined \$1.

ME DEBONIE'S OBSTINACY.

Lum Ahow and three others were charged with spreading clothes on the young trees growing on the hill-side. They had been warned before, but would not take any notice. Fined 25 cents each.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Lai Aot, a chair-cooie, was charged under the following circumstances. He went to the Leung Yik pawnshop to pawn a pair of trowsers for \$1. He was asked his address and he said Aberdeen Street. He was asked his name, to which he made no reply. The accountant pointed out to him that it was necessary that he should give his name. He then said "May or Smale." The accountant suspected him, and wanted to take him to the Station; on the way he escaped. The accountant then took the trowsers to the Station. When he returned to the shop, he found the defendant making great noises there. He was told to go to the Station if he wanted his trowsers. He went accordingly and was detained. Fined 50 cents or one day's imprisonment.

LARCENY.

Wong Ayow, unemployed, was charged by Ng Awi, a carpenter, who was going to Penang to-day and who was attending the Harbour Master's Office to sign the shipping papers. While he was there, he felt his pocket touched and lost \$2. The defendant tried to get away from the crowd, but was caught. Four months' hard labour.

A CURIOUS CHARGE.

Woo Young Sze, a cooie, was charged by Chun Umoey, a widow, under the following circumstances. The complainant stated that she was servant to a Missionary at West Point. She left her service and was returning to her native place at Quai-sien. She had a bag with her containing wearing apparel. She met the defendant on board, who proposed to her to go to Singapore. As she had not a daughter-in-law there she consented to do so. He then took charge of the complainant's bag, having gone ashore with him. The defendant went inside a European house with the bag and when he came out he said he had not got it. Remanded till the 14th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STRIKE A LIGHT.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1877.

Sir.—There was an alarm of thieves up the hill last night about twelve. Of three policemen, black and yellow, who came to assist, not one had a lantern. It was amusing to see them hunting about among walls, rocks and trees, without the possibility of seeing whether any one lay concealed there or not.

Is the Colony too poor to afford the first cost of a supply of lanterns and the nightly expenditure of a few cents of oil?

Yours,

F.

China.

Mr. G. Wiley Wells, the newly-appointed Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, and Mrs. Wells have arrived at Yokohama, and may also be expected here by the next R. M. steamer.—*Courier*.

The two rivals, the *Glengates* and *Loudoun* Cutts, are again in the river side by side; but as one loads for London and the other for New York, it seems that they will not have another chance of trying conclusion till next tea season.—*News*.

HANKOW.

29th August, 1877.

Nothing has disturbed us for some time past except the real displayed by the Chinese in doing sacrifice to their deceased relatives, which they seem unable to carry on without a very pronounced accompaniment of big guns, crackers and gongs.

The weather is very dry and hot, but the crops in the plain, consisting chiefly of hemp and saffron, are better than they have been for years, in consequence of the land not having been flooded during the summer. The autumn rains are very plentiful, and very fit, probably for the same reason.

Last night an old Chinese woman hanged herself on a willow tree opposite the gate of the French Consulate, where she was found dead this morning. It is supposed that some domestic quarrel caused her to commit suicide. But her reason for paying the French Consul the delicate compliment of hanging herself opposite his gate, have not been revealed.—*Shanghai Courier*.

WUCHANG.

27th August, 1877.

Some progress in the settlement of the affair which I have been reporting lately, the attack on the gentlemen of the Wealeyian Mission here. On Monday the 13th instant at midnight, two companies of soldiers, five hundred men sent by the Chih Hsien, surrounded the military examiners, and captured some two hundred of them. They were marched to the camp on the Parade Ground,

and their names ascertained. Fifteen were Jamshed, Kans, Rustam, Sorab, remember what, classical associations these names represent. Remember that, when regulating your own daily conduct. You are perhaps aware how amongst us Englishmen the names of Alfred and Arthur are venerated as being the names of the founders of the English people. How every Englishman who bears them is proud to think of that, is proud to remember the associations they represent. So all of you who bear the names I have mentioned, Jamshed, Rustam, Sorab, should remember that they represent by their associations everything that is brave and virtuous. Then, again, think of your nation, the name of which you are almost the sole descendants. What splendid names it has given to history. You may remember that when the Shah of Persia recently visited England, he was looked upon with a degree of mystery, because many believed that he was the real successor of Darius and Xerxes. Now, perhaps such names as Darius and Xerxes are not such as you may be proud of. They did not represent the valour and enterprise of which ancient Asiatics were capable. They fell ingloriously after ruling the kingdoms entrusted to them. But can you forget the names of such sovereigns as Jamshed, Farroodin, Menuchihir, and Cyrus? (Cheers.) You cannot forget them. They extended the kingdom, civilized the land, covered it with canals and water-courses, and established great political institutions for the benefit of their people. A great deal of this is recorded in tradition only; but come to later times—times of which we have authentic records. Come to the time of Ardashir, Shapoor, and Nowshirwan. These names, too, may be truly respected as being amongst the foremost benefactors of the human race, and every well-born Parsee may proudly think that he belongs to the race and nationality of these most honourable and historic men. Another remark I would impress upon you is this: when you read such books as the Shah Namah, which is really the principal record we have of the ancient Persian kings, you will see that your heroes are always described as having gone through a series of labours and trials. There are the seven trials of Rustam; and the seven trials of Isfandiar. You read how Rustam, unaccompanied in the desert, faced various dangers. He fasted in the forest, he entered a den of monsters, and he faced the sorcerers, which was the hardest trial of all. Then, too, Isfandiar encountered first a mighty wolf, then the lion and finally the dragon. These, no doubt though fables, are allegories, and are derived from traditions of labours and trials which were undergone by the veritable Rustam and the veritable Parsees, have been mentioned in the history of the times, such as the Camas, the Wadins, the Donabheys, the Dadabheys, the Cowasjess. And here let me mention Sir Cowasjee Jezebhoy. There is a self-made man, who by his bright example shows that the principle which actuated the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy still survives in living Parsees. I think it just to mention him, as I know he is persecuted by sickness, from being here to do honour to his departed friend. Another point I would like to mention is, that among the labours which the Shah Namah tells us these heroes went through, there is this, that they overcame the sorcerers. That I understand to mean they overcame the temptations of wealth, pleasure, luxury, and social popularity. Rustam, though himself the son of an illustrious father, nevertheless works as though he had been born the son of the humblest peasant. So it should be with the Semurgh in the fable was to Zal, so has the British Government been to you (enthusiastic cheers); and what claim for gratitude the Semurgh had upon Zal, that very claim has the British Government upon your loyalty. Then, gentlemen, remember within this period, say within the last one hundred years of British rule, what a number of distinguished names of Parsees have been mentioned in the history of the times, such as the Camas, the Wadins, and heroes of your race and lineage. These stories, too, come down from your ancestors for your learning and instruction. Do not think, Parsee gentlemen, that you are never called upon in modern times to go through your troubles and trials as did Rustam and Isfandiar. Do not believe that the Semurgh in the fable was to Zal, so has the British Government been to you (enthusiastic cheers); and what claim for gratitude the Semurgh had upon Zal, that very claim has the British Government upon your loyalty. 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Now, it appears to me that your history since the Mahomedan conquest of Persia, and since the arrival of the first band of Parsees in India, very much resembles the story of the infant Zal, and the fabulous bird, the Semurgh, is like the British Government. Now, gentleman Parsees, let me remind you that when your ancestors were conquered by the hosts of Islam (I say this with all deference to the Mahomedan gentlemen present), they fought boldly for their ancient religion, for the pure faith of Zoroaster. Some of their doctrines are thoroughly well understood by Christians. Their faith taught that our bodies rise again after death to give an account to God of the good and evil done by us in life. That was the religion for which they fought, which mortal contest has been rendered by the poet Moore familiar to all lovers of literature. After that hero conducted a little band came to Diu, in the Gulf of Cambay. They left there and were tempest-tossed on their way to Sanjan. Of course, you know what concessions they had to make to the Rajah, Jado Rana: how they were never again to speak the Persian language, and how they had to profess to be worshippers of the cow. Then they were attacked by their old enemies, the Mahomedans, and slaughtered or driven out. Then we read how at last they carried the sacred fire to Nawsarre and set it at Godwarra, where it still burns, and will continually burn. Well, after all these trials and vicissitudes, they spread to Bombay and came under the eyes of the British Government, which appears to have that mysterious power which the ancients attributed to the bird Semurgh. Since then you have been for two hundred years under that rule. You have multiplied enormously. You were a few hundred when you first came to India, a few thousand when the British first came; now you are upwards of two hundred thousand, not far from a quarter of a million, so that in three generations you have increased fifty-fold, and if you calculate wealth, rank and intelligence, you have increased one hundred-fold or one thousand-fold. (Loud cheers.) It seems to me that for this safety and prosperity you have to thank the British Government. (Hear, hear.) India has been your mountain of Elburz, and what the Semurgh in the fable was to Zal, so has the British Government been to you (enthusiastic cheers); and what claim for gratitude the Semurgh had upon Zal, that very claim has the British Government upon your loyalty. Then, gentlemen, remember within this period, say within the last one hundred years of British rule, what a number of distinguished names of Parsees have been mentioned in the history of the times, such as the Camas, the Wadins, and heroes of your race and lineage. These stories, too, come down from your ancestors for your learning and instruction. Do not think, Parsee gentlemen, that you are never called upon in modern times to go through your troubles and trials as did Rustam and Isfandiar. Do not believe that the Semurgh in the fable was to Zal, so has the British Government been to you (enthusiastic cheers); and what claim for gratitude the Semurgh had upon Zal, that very claim has the British Government upon your loyalty.

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OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

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Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

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Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the paper be published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The CHINA REVIEW for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address CHINA REVIEW, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

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